

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 967

第十七六百八十九第 日五月初八年五十緒光

HONG-KONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1889.

五年四

第十三月八英卷香

PRICE 24 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 28, MAUNA LOA, British bark, 1,011. A. Douglas, Saigon 21st August, Ballast. STEENSEN & CO.

August 28, SAN MENDO, British bark, 1,017. Gower, Newcastle, N.S.W. 6th July, Coal. WIELER & CO.

August 29, YANGTZE, German str., 814. Tantong, Whampoa 29th August, General. STEENSEN & CO.

August 29, MEFPOO, Chinese str., 1933. Lum, Whampoa 29th August, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

August 29, FORKEM, British str., 508. Lora, Tamsui 25th August, Aug 27th, and Shantou 28th, General—DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.

August 29, NIEMSTEIN, German steamer, 730. Farsilia, Saigon 24th August, Rice and General. MELCHERS & CO.

August 29, DIAMANT, British steamer, 514. G. Taylor, Manila 21st August, General. RUSSELL & CO.

August 29, GLENGYLS, British str., 2,244. Gason, London 20th July, and Singapore 23rd August, General—JADINE, MATHEWS & CO.

August 29, TATSANG, British steamer, 1,505. W. H. Jackson, Shanghai 24th August, General. JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HOUSEMASTER'S OFFICE 29th August.

TEALMON, British str., for Singapore. ALEXANDER, German str., for Hohow. ALEXANDER, British str., for Amoy. CANTON, British str., for Shantou.

DEPARTURES.

August 29, CALEDONIAN, French steamer, for Shanghai.

August 29, PRETTESEN, German steamer, for Europe, to.

August 29, SAGHALLEN, F.R. str., for Europe. August 29, ALEXANDER, British str., for Vancouver.

August 29, TEALMON, British str., for London.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Fokien, str., from Tamsui, to—Com. von Butter, and 152 Chinese.

Per NIEMSTEIN, str., from Shanghai—45 Chinese.

Per Tantong, str., from Shanghai—Mr. Hendry, and 30 Chinese.

Per Lydia, str., from Hamburg, &c.—Mrs. Degen, and 120 Chinese from Singapore.

Per ALEXANDER, str., from London, &c.—Mr. Stapleton, and 300 Chinese from Singapore.

Per Diamonds, str., from Macao—Mr. Mackwald and 8 children, Mr. and Mrs. Chantre, Meers, A. Arrechaval, D. Lote, S. Chano, and Isidoro Cross, and 11 sailors, deck.

DEPARTED.

Per ALEXANDER, str., for Liverpool—Mr. H. H. Bridge, for Pacific Coast Ports—75 Chinese.

Per PRETTESEN, str., for Singapore.

Per SAGHALLEN, str., for Copenhagen.

Per TEALMON, str., for London.

REPORTS.

The British steamer TIGRE, from Shanghai 24th August, reports bad light winds and fine weather.

The British steamer DIAMANT, from Manila 27th August, reports bad moderate to fresh S.W. winds with equally and rainy weather.

The German steamer LYDIA, from Hamburg 13th July, and Singapore 22nd August, reports up the China Seas had light S.W. winds and fine weather.

The British steamer POLICE, from Tamsui 25th August, Amoy 27th, and Shantou 28th, reports from Tamsui to Amoy experienced variable winds with rain squalls. From Amoy to Shantou light W. to N.W.W. winds with fine weather; thence to port light S.W. winds and fine weather.

In Tamsui str. Smith, in Amoy str. Nanson, Taisan, Kwangtung, and Hoochow.

THE MARINBURK FURNITURE CO. LTD.

COLLEGE CHAMBERS, HONG-KONG.

Respectfully inform the Public that having now taken over the business hitherto carried on by MR. MARINBURK, they are prepared to supply all classes of the best made FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY, and to Execute Orders to special designs for furnishing at most moderate Prices.

ART. DRAFFERIES, and Lambriges at most moderate Prices.

Special Orders Executed at much reduced Prices, and First Class Workmanship Guaranteed.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

L A T O R R E

A NATURAL SOLERA SHERRY, GROWN ON THE PROPERTY OF ONE OF THE OLDEST SHIPPERS OF XERES.

This Wine is dry and soft on the palate, containing great flavour with delicacy of bouquet. Its purity is certified by the following Analysis of Dr. STEVENSON MACADAM, and its price is remarkably low—

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, EDINBURGH.

Mr. C. GUILFORD, J. ROSELET, and J. M. MULLER, respectfully thank their Customers, the Public, for their kind patronage, and hope that their successor will meet with the same encouraging success.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MESSRS. C. GUILFORD, J. ROSELET, and J. M. MULLER, in our Hongkong Branch, is now taken by Mr. MARINBURK, they are prepared to supply all classes of the best made FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY, and to Execute Orders to special designs for furnishing at most moderate Prices.

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INTIMATIONS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

In drawing attention to our special preparations, we beg to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best described only. No other quality is kept in Stock. We are in constant and intimate communication with the Trade and the best sources of supply enables us to purchase from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus gives us an advantage which enables us to offer our Constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialties of our own Manufacture or putting up, as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

WATSON'S
CHOLERA AND DIARRHEA
REMEDIES.

A CHOLERA MIXTURE.

As prescribed and recommended by Dr. ALEXANDER COLONEL SURGEON and President of the Hongkong Sanitary Board. To be used in cases of vomiting and purging attended with violent pain.

Prepared only by
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, China and Manila.
In Bottles \$1 and \$1.50 each.

ASTRINGENT ANTACID
DIETIC HERB MIXTURE.

As recommended by the LONDON BOARD OF
HEALTH for use in all cases of DIARRHEA,
CHOLERA.

Prepared only by
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, China and Manila.
In Bottles \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S
ASTRINGENT CORDIAL.

Dose—1 tea-spoonful every 2 or 3 hours.
Syrup—1 tea-spoonful every hour, or in urgent cases either.
In Bottles—50 cents and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S
CHLORODYNE.

Dose—10 to twenty drops in brandy and water.
In Bottles—50 cents and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S
ASTRINGENT PILLS.

For DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, &c.
Dose—One pill after each liquid Motion.
In Bottles 75 cents and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S
ANODYNE LINIMENT.

For reliving pain in all cases of Spasms, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhea, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Sprinkle some on hot Flannel or Sponge. Flings soaked in boiling water and apply over the seat of pain.

In Bottles—75 cents and \$1.50 each.

BERMUDA AEROWROOT.

RUSSIAN INGLASS.
CALVES' FOOT JELLY.

Great necessities and appliances of all kinds kept in stock.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, China and Manila. 12th 18

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good will.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. At that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE NO. 12.

BIRTH.
On the 28th August, at Hongkong, the wife of
ALFRED E. HENDERSON, Esquire, of a son.

1889.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 30TH, 1889.

MR. CONRAD ALANASTER'S report on the trade of Canton for last year is certainly interesting, but it is very far, we believe, from conveying an accurate view of the tendency of foreign trade at the great southern port. In his previous report Mr. ALANASTER wrote a jeremiad on what he conceived to be the decadence of trade, and he strike the same note again in the opening paragraph of his present report—

The returns show an increase of 791,150 Taels (1887) in the total value of the trade passing through the hands of the foreign traders, or 10,000,000 Taels, or 100 million Taels, or the total value of 33,125,272 Taels, as against 37,334,160 Taels in 1886; when the value of opium imported was 34,752,705 Taels, and imports of foreign imports, notably cotton yarn and American flour, have been imported in larger quantities, cotton piece-goods, woollens, silks, and cottons, all show a marked increase, and the same is true in the value of the export trade to foreign countries in the silk and other native products. In fact, there can be little doubt that the trade, notwithstanding increased difficulties, is on the increase, and is not to be regarded as a mere decline.

Where is the evidence of the falling off? True, we know, is declining, and silk, a very fluctuating article of export, was below the average last year. Yet on turning to the Customs Returns we find that the total value of the trade of the port last year amounted to Ta. 35,325,000, as against Ta. 25,842,000 ten years ago. The value of the imports of opium in 1879 was Ta. 1,874,038 as against Ta. 5,997,383 last year. This amounts to four million taels of the thirteen millions by which the value of the trade has increased in the ten years, leaving some nine millions to be accounted for by other articles. Considering the decline in tea and silk this large increase in the general trade is certainly gratifying. Mr. ALANASTER, notwithstanding his firm conviction that the trade is going to pot, admits later on in his report that there is a natural and growing state among the weather Chinese for foreign articles, amongst which he instances flour, sugar, confectionery, foreign wines, soap, toys, safes, glassware, etc., and suggests that a good foreign store at Canton, catering for the Chinese would find an excellent field.

While, however, it is interesting to note the growing trade in sundries, it is the leading staple that swell the value of the imports. This brings us back to Mr. ALANASTER's opening paragraph. Comparing the years 1887 and 1888 he says:—“Although some foreign imports, notably cotton yarns and American flour, have been imported in large quantities, cotton piece-goods, woollens, silks, and cottons, all show a marked decline.” As to kerosene, the apparent falling off is due to the trade having been transferred to junks, owing to the refusal of steamers to carry the article, and also to its high taxation and the steady opposition of the

authorities to its introduction. The decline in this article cannot, therefore, be taken as indicative of bad trade in general. Then as to cotton piece-goods, on turning to the figures we fail to find the large falling off that Mr. ALANASTER's report would lead us to expect. On the contrary there has been an actual increase in value from Ta. 418,000 in 1887 to Ta. 460,000 in 1888. It is true there has been a small decrease in the number of pieces imported, but the decrease has been in cheap goods. Japanese cloth, for instance, which appears to be valued at between thirty and forty cents a piece, declined from 40,000 pieces in 1887 to 16,000 pieces in 1888, but both Grey and White Shirts showed a substantial increase both in quantities and values. In woollens there has been a decrease of some Ta. 7,000, and in metals also the decrease is about the same. These figures would not be very alarming if they stood alone, but they sink into insignificance when taken in connection with the fact that the value of the net total of foreign imports rose from Ta. 7,960,171 in 1887 to Ta. 11,358,640 in 1888, or, deducting opium in both cases, from Ta. 4,547,373 to Ta. 5,998,307. These figures are very encouraging and show that the market for foreign goods is extending. The export trade is less satisfactory, showing an appreciable decline, the exports to foreign countries having fallen from sixteen million odd to fourteen million odd, but the loss is perhaps less than it appears, for Mr. ALANASTER tells us that “it is becoming a common practice for the Chinese seller when making his contract for the supply of up-country produce to stipulate that he shall deliver it on board ship in Hongkong, and not, as heretofore, in Canton, for, although he would seem thereby to be put to greater expense, he finds it cheaper than to allow it to be passed through the foreign Custom House, and pay the duties demanded at the port of the Chinese seller when he comes to collect his produce.”

The Chinese seller when he comes to collect his produce is a man of means, and the Chinese buyers will be established at either ports in China. The authorities in Canton, for instance, are reported to have shown themselves very favourable to the scheme. Mr. Aras is also said to be the result of one hour's wash of stuff taken from the bed of the Bangtang River in the concession of the Siamese Goldfields Company.

The Chinese Mail says:—“A new firm has been organized for Chinese trade by Mr. Aras, who has been staying at Hankow for the past five years for the purpose of studying the local business matters. The firm is to be called the N.W. Sino-Siam (Nan-Chin) Trading Company.”

His headquarters are to be located at Shanghai, and fourteen branches will be established at other ports in China. The authorities in Canton, for instance, are reported to have shown themselves very favourable to the scheme. Mr. Aras is also said to be the result of one hour's wash of stuff taken from the bed of the Bangtang River in the concession of the Siamese Goldfields Company.

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